Amusements Co-Night.

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AMERICAN INSTITUTE-Exhibition.
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CASINO-8-" The Beggar Student."
DALY'S THEATRE-8-15-" Dollars and Sense."
GRAND OFERA HOUSE-2 and 8-" The White Slave."
METROPOLITAN OFERA HOUSE-8-" Lohengrin."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-" The Rajah."
NIHLO'S GARDEN-8-" Excelsior."
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Art Exhibition.
NEW PARK THEATRE-8-" The Strangiers of Parla."
COSMOPOLITAN THEATRE-8-" The Strangiers of Parla."
COSMOPOLITAN THEATRE-8-" In the Ranks."
STANDARD THEATRE-8-" In the Ranks."
THEATRE COMIQUE-8-" Cordelia's Aspirations."
THALLA THEATRE-8-" Bettelstudent."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8-" The Cricket on a Heath."
WALLACK'S THEATRE-8-" High Aristocracy."

Hearth.

BE AVENUE THEATRE—S—" Moths."

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 12.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Luther services were held in various cities in Europe yesterday. - A Republican demonstration in honor of Figueras took place in Spain. - The French Chargé d'Affaires was struck with a stone in Morocco. - A squadron will meet the Crown Prince when he visits King The London police believe that the recent explosions were the work of New-York dy-

DOMESTIC .- It is reported that Lawrence Weldon, of Illinois, will be appointed Judge of the Court of Claims, Near Franklin, Va., the house of Asa L. Biggs was burned, and Mr. Biggs perished in the flames, = The Northern Pacific Railroad has given up its California traffic. - Monsignor Capel preached two sermons on the subject of Martin Luther, yesterday, in Cincinnati. - A man committed suicide in Waterbury, Conn. === Au effort will be made at the next election to defeat the present management of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- In nearly all the Protestant churches the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth was celebrated by special services and sermons yesterday. ==== Brockway, the noted forger, and two associates were captured on Saturday, together with a quantity of counterfeit bonds and forgers' materials. = Henry Irving was entertained by the Lambs' Club. ___ Mr. Beecher's views on the election are given. = The new steamship Edam, of the Netherlands Line, arrived. = The burglar who was shot in Newark on Friday night was not identified.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate light rain, followed by colder, fair or clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 57°; lowest, 48°; average, 51%.

Mr. Beecher always has something bright and original to say, and his views of the results of morning, form no exception to the rule. In regard to the bright future of the Republican party the Plymouth pastor stands in with the majority; but in regard to many minor points we think he forms the greater part of a decidedly small "remnant." Right or wrong, however, what Mr. Beecher says is well worth

Are all Democratic promises made only to be broken? Here is more evidence going to show that they are. Before the recent elections, the Bourbons in Virginia could hardly find words to express the horror they felt for the repudiation views of the Readjusters. If Senator Mahone and his friends were defeated, they said, Virginia would once more act in good faith toward her creditors. The Readjuster defeat is not yet a week old; but the Bourbons are already arguing that they certainly cannot be expected to act in opposition to a financial policy twice approved by the voters of the State. The Richmond Dispatch remarks that the Democratic party would be "doubly dam ned" if it should pay the "disowned" millions. People who do not keep their promises ought to avoid such suggestive expressions.

The arrest of the forger, Brockway, and his confederates, Foster and Martin, illustrates in a striking manner the great disadvantages under which criminals carry on their business in this city. These men exercised much caution. They worked in three separate housesin the highly reputable St. James Hotel, in a house in Lexington-ave., and in one in Eleventh-st. Undoubtedly they thought they were safe from detection. Most other people would have thought so too. But it was the excessive wariness of the criminals which betrayed them. Honest men engaged in honest business do not look furtively up and down the street, nor double on their tracks every time they venture out. When the notorious Brockway did this, the detectives immediately suspected that he was up to his old tricks. The intelligence and the shrewdness shown in foiling the forgers' schemes and in bringing about their arrest reflect no little credit on the Central Office.

Mr. Robert P. Porter's letter on Industrial France, which is published elsewhere in THE TRIBUNE this morning, describes in an interesting way the distribution of the various industries throughout the Republic. It will be seen that the manufacture of cotton and linen fabrics is principally carried on in the north, near the great iron, steel and woollen districts mentioned in previous letters. Extensive cotton works are to be found also on the borders near Alsace and Lorraine, but the great bulk of the tion of the country is devoted to silk manufact- changes as he would have witnessed had taken iron trade. Nail manufacturers are considering from the European habits of outdoor and muscular slight and ignorant infraction of the law have had work is done in the north. The southwest por-

ure. It is in this district that the great manufacturers of Lyons and St. Etienne buy much of their stock. The neighborhoods where lace and pottery are made are likewise mapped out. These facts, accompanied by many interesting statistics, will be found to be of great value to all students of political economy, no matter to what school they belong. As Mr. Porter has postponed comment until some other time, even Free Traders, will be able to peruse this letter without losing their temper.

The members of the Central Labor Union vesterday, in looking over the results of last week's elections, found so little to comfort them that they naturally fell to quarrelling among themselves. The returns were indeed discouraging. The Union started in the canvass with four nominations for the Assembly and one for the Board of Aldermen-all made by a Central Committee in the most approved machine fashion. But everything went wrong from the start. The candidate for the Assembly in the XIXth District had himself "indorsed" by the County Democracy, and the Union then withdrew him. Mr. Devine, in the XVth District, withdrew himself when he saw he had no chance of election. The Socialst nominated in the Xth received only 934 votes, against 1,500 which he obtained in 1882; and yet his district, including Fourth-st. and a large part of Avenues A and B, is a In the VIIIth District Mr. Malone polled 500 votes. The forlorn candidate for Alderman in the Xth did not do much better. These facts are significant. The Central Labor Union is perhaps the most representative organization of the workingmen in the city; yet its strength, when put to the test, is seen to be utter weakness. The members talk bravely enough about their wrongs; but they march up to the polls and vote for Tammany every time.

A DEPLETED PENSION FUND.

A question that should early engage the attention of the new Legislature is that of the condition of the Police Pension Fund. It was established for a worthy object, but it is rapidly disappearing. It has been depleted since January 1 to the extent of nearly \$100,000. The capital at the present time is not much over \$150,000. If the present average of receipts and payments continues, the fund will be exhausted in about seventeen months. There are 225 men, 165 widows and 22 orphans now on the pension roll. The men who have contributed the most to the) fund, and who have become superanuated, will apparently get little benefit from it.

There should be legislation to replenish and preserve the fund; but the money for that purpose ought not to be obtained by any tax on the people of New-York. In any new legislation on this subject no person should be made a beneficiary of this fund who has not contributed to it. Heretofore, we believe that the best paid members of the police force have contributed little or nothing to the fund, though standing in the way of securing from it the greatest benefit.

In a communication to the Mayor on this subject the Police Commissioners assert that there are numerous sources from which an adequate income may be derived, and which will suggest themselves on reflection." The Police Commissioners are not so greatly overworked or under-paid that they cannot themselves use a little reflection on this subject, which, they assert, is of vital importance to the Police Department. If they desire speedy legislation, let them prepare a report on this question, and show what has become of the Pension Fund, and what are the sources from which an income can be derived. If they can present a measure to replenish the Pension Fund, that will be satisfactory to the public, it will not take long to get a bill through the Legislature when it convenes. But the Commissioners must understand that the police are well supporting the Pension Fund must not be imposed on the taxpayers.

THE LUTHER CELEBRATION.

If, by some special providence, the life of Luther could have been prolonged to this time, and he could have been awakened yesterday morning from the slumber of centuries, the most surprising thing to him would have been the commemoration of his birthday in this city. He was a boy of nine when America was discovered the elections, which we publish elsewhere this and his whole life was completed before any practical movement had begun to make the New World the home of a new population. The millions of civilized men who now occupy it were unthought of and inconceivable. That the people of his birthplace and of the country to which he belonged should take some interest in the occurrences of his life, even long after he had passed away, he probably anticipated, with the pleasure natural to a man who hoped that his fame would be perpetuated. But he would have laughed in his graff way at the thought that a new people, speaking the language of his enemy, Henry VIII., would rise beyond the seal and do signal honor to his memory. Such a suggestion would perhaps have led him to give an additional paragraph in his table-talk, in which he would have poked fun at the naked savages whom the Spanish navigators had found. He might even have been tempted to use some contemptuous phrases about the English language as suitable for bewildering the inhabitants of an unknown con-

Naturally, most of the sermons yesterday were historical. The religious life and influence of Luther, in the light of subsequent events, were contemplated from many widely separated points of view. It was appropriate that the imagination of the people should be led into the past, that they might behold the dawn of the modern day. Luther's name is, indeed, a watchword, as one preacher put it, and his life and works, as was said from more than one pulpit, have lost none of their value or interest by the lapse of four centuries. It was instructive to draw a parallel between Luther and Moses, for both had the courage of great leaders and the inspiration of a great cause. His contest with the Pope, involving as it did all the machinery of ecclesiasticism, all the forces of diplomacy and all the turbulence of popular movements, was a topic not to be exhausted in a single discourse. It was appropriate, too, with all this discussion of the past, that some words should be spoken of "the times we live in, " and that "the future of religion '

should be considered. Another thing which might well have astonished Luther would have been to have heard in hymn and Scripture and ritual in this city and country, that have risen to greatness since his death, his own words as he wrote them more than three centuries and a half ago. Among the many things that have been said of New-York is that, saving Berlin, it is the largest German city in the world. There was in this an additional reason for the widespread observance of his birthday. If he had walked into one of the German churches of the city, the people would have had no more reason to stare at his rugged face and his long student's gown than ne to scan their features and wonder how such

place, and how in the midst of such changes his words had remained fixed in the hearts of his countrymen.

BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION AGAIN. The subject of bankruptcy was again brought up at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, when Mr. D. C. Robbins presented a review of the present position of the question and a committee was appointed. Last session the effort to get a bankruptcy law failed because its advocates were unable to agree on the provisions of the measure. The Lowell bill was rejected by the Senate in favor of the Ingalls bill, while the latter was rejected by the House in favor of the Lowell bill. These two bills represent the opinions of the East and West, and until some compromise is arrived at no act is likely to pass. Western sentiment is on the whole opposed to any bankruptcy law. The position of the farmer in the interior is so entirely different from that of the trader in New-York and Boston that it is impossible to frame a mode of procedure which would not work great hardship in one case and yet would secure instant protection to the creditor in the other. The Ingalls bill was so drawn as to be comparatively harmless to the Senator's constituents. But a bankruptcy law is most needed in the East and in the great commercial cities. The application of the act would be as ten to one in these centres as compared with the intehotbed for the most rampant Socialistic views. rior States. It is therefore argued, not unreasonably, that the bill should be adapted to those sections of the country where it is likely to be most largely put in practice. With a view of avoiding the difficulty, Mr. Robbins suggests that all farmers, graziers and other agriculturists should be excepted from the law of bankruptcy. The proposal is not altogether new. The Act 5th, George II. ch. 30 specially excepted these callings and it was not until the distinction of traders and non-traders was abolished that the farmer in England was liable to be made a bankrupt. The proposal, if accepted, would en able Congress to formulate a law which would work well where it is most wanted, without injury to those classes by whom it is not required. But if the suggestion be adopted it will be necessary to revive the distinction between trader

> and non-trader. Another argument may be urged in favor of so limiting the bill. When the Constitution of the United States was drawn the word "bankruptcies" was exclusively applied to the insolveney of traders. "In strictness," says Webster, "no person but a trader can be a bankrupt." It was not till 1861 that the doors of the Bankruptcy Court were opened to nontraders. But apart from this question, the difficulty of framing such a law for this country would be greatly lessened if all who do not buy and sell in the way of their trade" were excluded. Both the bankraptcy acts passed by Congress and afterward repealed have embraced both traders and non-traders.

> We must not, however, be impatient if Congress fails in framing a measure at once. The bill recently passed by the British Parliament was the fifteenth introduced since 1869. It differs from any preceding law in being a sterner and severer code. All private arrangements are abolished. No compromise or composition is possible unless the debtor can show a clean record. This is a code for which at present, from the more primitive condition of the interior States, we are not prepared.

> > MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Business was interrupted by politics last week, but apparently with favorable results, After the election a stronger tone appeared in nearly all the markets, which was well maintained by increasing purchases and advancing prices. Money continued easy, and the banks strengthened their reserve. The receipts of specie from abroad amounted to \$1,819,269, and \$1,843,300 was added to the stock held by the banks. The failures in England caused some sensitiveness in the money market there, paid for their work, and that the burden of and, it is reported, the return of some United States bonds and other American securities to this side, but not in such amount as to greatly overbalance the moderate but steady buying for investment. To this movement, however, the rise in sterling exchange and the suspension of gold shipments from Europe are commonly attributed. The exports last week, though not considered large, compared fairly with those of the previous week or the corresponding week last year. The large demand for money in crop movements is indicated by the statement that the Treasury at all its branches increased its issues of gold certificates \$2,617,000 during last week, of silver certificates \$558,000, and of legal-tender certificates \$555,000; in all \$3,740,000; while its cash in hand increased \$2,458,000. Bank deposits of bonds for circulation slightly increased, the gain being in four per cents, while the four and one-half and three per cents slightly declined.

With financial indications thus far satisfactory, the markets generally have been controlled by a belief in better business and higher prices. Wheat advanced from \$1 09 on Monday to \$1 1012 on Saturday, and corn also advanced; the sharp rise at Chicago was due in part to the expectation of war between France and China, but there was also a prevalent feeling that in any case prices had gone low enough. The oil market, after two weeks of steadiness and strength with dulness, rose briskly on Friday and Saturday, and the ad vance for the week was 3 cents. Provisions were held more firmly, and the tone in lard was decidedly changed; though there was irregularity in cheese, butter was more firm The tea market is thought to be in a better state than for years past, though the tendency in coffee and sugar was rather weaker. The cotton market also declined a sixteenth, but evidently because of the influence of recent failures upon the Liverpool demand. In the dry-goods market it was noticed that many more buyers had appeared since the election, and the demand was better than had been expected, though no advance in prices occurred. Indeed, cotton prints were rather weak, but cotton goods were firmly held, and the purchases of woollens, though moderate and cautious, included some heavy cassimeres and suitings, while there was some demand for spring goods. Satisfactory collections in nearly all parts of the country are reported, with improving business at the West and South.

The most interesting transaction of last week was the sale of steel rails by the Lackawanna Company at \$35 per ton. It is now stated that 130,000 tons for March delivery have already been sold at this price, though by whom the additional 100,000 tons were sold does not appear, and that contracts for 300,000 more are pending. These large sales and negotiations, if correctly reported, indicate that a price has been reached at which a heavy demand may be expected, and those who have held off because they looked for a further decline may be influenced by these transactions to place their orders before the market has advanced again. Some No. 1 pig-iron has been sold at \$20, and the market for manufactured iron is low and weak, but the rail manufacture consumes so much ore and iron and occupies so many establishments that a recovery in that quarter would

of the seventy-four mills in the country being now 11,376,000 kegs yearly, an increase of 25 per cent since August of last year. Yet The Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association states that the capacity will be increased 1,000,000 tons further by completion of works and additions now in progress, though the production of the country has never exceeded

6,147,097 kegs in the year 1882. The tone of the stock market has been surprisingly strong in view of the disturbances in England. The upward movement has been helped by the railway reports of earnings and of traffic; in October, on over 50,000 miles of road, the gross earnings were about \$2,600,000 more than in October, 1882, an increase of nearly 10 per cent, though the returns include so many new lines that the increase in mileage is over 8 per cent. The shipments from Chicago last week were the largest for many months, amounting to 50,449 tons, of which the Michigan Central took 11,647 tons. The Vanderbilt lines as a whole decreased their proportion a little, and the Baltimore and Ohio decreased in quantity moved; the other lines increased both in quantity and in proportion of the entire shipments. But with a large movement and an advance in rates, all the lines have a fair prospect for the winter season.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICE-

SHIP. The National Association of Carriage Builders has shown a keener appreciation than many organizations of manufacturers of the need of technical schools for workingmen. This arises from the fact that an exceptional degree of skill and intelligence is required in the work of carriage-making, in which American manufacturers have had such marked success. The association established some time since in the city a school for the instruction of apprentices and young mechanics, and has lately been dealing with the object of apprenticeship, about which there is so much complaint in all the trades.

The results of this effort are of interest as

showing the indifference with which the apprenticeship system is regarded in a trade where it could be made peculiarly useful. A circular of inquiry sent out by a committee of the association, and widely distributed, brought only twelve responses. The carriage-builder who made low grades, mostly with machinery, did not see the need of an apprentice system. The builder of higher rank did not see why he should train up workmen for the benefit of others. The committee report that one of the chief obstacles they find in the way of a good system is the "inefficient education of the routh in our public schools." They declare that they have evidence that the character of the schools, especially in the larger cities and towns, is constantly deteriorating. The boy of fifteen, who leaves the average common school, finds himself, the committee say, "totally unprepared to enter upon a useful career." Either the studies that would fit him for a apprenticeship have been ignored, or they have been pursued under poor or indifferent teachers, without any useful result. It was found in the school established by the association that very few of the pupils had had any instruction in free hand drawing and geometry, most of them having left the public schools before these studies were reached. This proved to be such a serious disadvantage that the Executive Committee of the association sent out a circular to all officials and official bodies having the superintendence of public education, asking their attention to the fact that studies which were absolutely necessary to those who wished to become skilled mechanics were put at too late a date in the school courses to be of use to those who needed them most. The sum total of the work of the special committee with regard to apprenticeship was a eries of recommendations: That failure on the part of the boy to do his duty should cause a money forfeit; that at the end of a faithful apprenticeship he should receive a sum equal to per cent of the wages already paid to him; nat there should be a probationary period, etc.; himself to furnish proper instruction, and in other respects to do his duty by the apprentice. This the committee believed would be a good abstitute for the present haphazard system of

This subject of the employment of the young of those classes who would naturally be expected to make a living by manual labor is one of vast social, and perhaps political, importance. It is not an echo of old-fogyism to say hat the signs of the times in this respect are not so cheering as they might be. They are often more clearly seen in villages and small towns, where neighbors know one another, than in the large cities. The German butcher or the Irish laborer, who is ambitious for his children, trains every nerve to give them an education, because he knows that with that they will be better off than he was; and they ought to be. But in how many cases the result seems to be lisastrous! The butcher's daughter would consider it a degradation to go out to service when she has her own piano at home, and practises on it every day. The laborer's son is ashamed to do any manual labor. If the girl does anything for herself, she goes into a store, where the work is exhausting, and moral pitfalls surround her. The boy too often spends his time in lounging on street corners, and ravels the downward road of idlers. Boy and girl are unhappy, because they are between two worlds, belonging neither to the one nor to the other. A good system of technical education and apprenticeship, by means of which intelligent young men and women may look forward to a high class of mechanical employment, respectable and well paid, would probably do nuch to cure a growing social evil.

apprenticeship existing in their trade.

4 QUESTION OF PHYSICAL DEVELOP-

MENT. Dr. Die Lewis has invited the indignant protests of the fair daughters of Erin by asserting that at a oall in Queenstown some years ago he had an opertunity of observing 150 of these ladies, and that, lthough they were "very pretty and graceful, he had "never in America seen 150 oung women together with arms so small and chests so flat and thin." This is bad mough, but he proceeds: "They belong to the dle class, and all the world over women of the idie lass have spindle arms and thin chests, unless they become merely fat, which, with their weak nuscles, is a sad embarrassment "

Of course this is the prologue to a vigorous appeal in behalf of exercise, and there can be no question that exercise and physical work are beneicial, and that "strong muscles, full chest, and physical beauty," as Dr. Lewis puts it, may be prouced by judicious employment of these means. But is it not a mistake to suppose that "all the world over women of the idle class have spindle arms and thin chests?" And is it not a mistake to ssume that want of exercise is the sole explanation of such defective development? Most persons who have travelled must have observed many facts conflicting with Dr. Lewis's theory. In England and Ireland general observation would certainly not exercise; that they employ various methods for the development of their biceps and deltoid muscles,

a partial suspension of production, the capacity exercise, it is probably demonstrable that the socalled idle women as a class inherit vigorous bodies, and that, as well because they possess that inheritance as because they are well nourished, breathe pure air, sleep well, and take plenty of exercise, they are, as a rule, thoroughly developed physically, and not, as Dr. Dio Lewis says, spindlearmed and thin-chested.

> And we think also that climate and soil have something to do with the development of the physique, and that this can be made manifest by reference to differences of climate on this continent. When the Eastern resident goes to California, for example, he finds in San Francisco a race of people presenting marked differences from the Eastern type. The sallowness, leanness and angularity of the typical Yankee have disappeared, and everywhere are seen rosy, faces and plump, well-filled forms. The purity and dryness of the air of interior California do not produce the same effects. But San Francisco is bathed perennially in sea-breezes and sea-fogs laden with iodine and ozone, and although the idle class of women there are no fonder of exercise than their sisters on this side of the continent, they do acquire there that roundness of physical contour which is commonly associated with English and Irish women. But indeed the evidence in support of the influence of climate and soil upon the human organism is considerable Thus it has been well ascertained that the inhabitants of a limestone formation are apt to possess particularly well-knit osseous systems, while the inhabitants of marshy ground are apt to be spare and lean. In the same way mountain life modifies the organism, enlarging and strengthening the muscular system and the pulmonary organs, while residence within the belt of sea-air has the effect of improving the quality of the skin and bestowing good complexions. Indeed, the influence of locality, soil and climate, and that of heredity, must be taken into account before anything like a trustworthy view can be obtained of the question of

> physical development. Mere exercise, without proper nourishment, or without the prime requirement of a healthy constitution to start with, or without pure air, or without due regard to the amount of interest taken in the work, cannot be expected to effect the transformation promised by Dr. Dio Lewis. There are, no doubt, many thousands of women, in this and other countries, who never can attain the physical development they would wish to possess, because they are lacking in some of the many qualifications which it is beyond their power to supply. Nevertheless, even the feeblest and puniest can improve their physical condition to an appreciable extent by systematic and judiciously conducted exercise, and therefore the advice of Dr. Lewis should not be neglected because he happens to have made some rather too sweeping assertions.

Once more we are informed that the Washington Monument is going to be the tallest thing on earth, loftier than all the Pyramids, or all the cathedral spires. But is that the best monument a great Nation can rear to the memory of its first President ? Can the science of this century do nothing better than to pile up stone higher than the Pharaohs of old Egypt? Can the civilization and art of this age find no worthier work than this meaningless and ugly stone post; which lacks all the grace and beauty, the skill and the sacred symbolism of the cathedrals, and equals them only in height ? There s but one monument to Washington that is worth rearing by this Nation. When we can elect a President so lofty, unselfish and grand in character as to be worthy of his seat, after a century of development, and when the Nation can elect him with a decency of conduct, a purity of suffrage, and a patriotism of purpose that shall prove that the people of the nineteenth century have risen above the people of the eighteenth, that will be a true and imperishable honor to the name of the Father of his Country. Otherwise, a pile of stone will not show

How science has multiplied the ties of human brotherhood! A sharp word spoken by a statesman in Europe, indicating the possibility of a war be tween France and China, comes under the sea by wire and lifts the price of wheat in Chicago a cent a bushel. If American farmers could get all the advance, the word spoken in Paris would be worth \$4,000,000 to them. And some dignitary with a long queue, away on the other side of the glob under our feet, may take a step any day that shall affect all the industries of this Nation. A contemporary speaking of the London ex-

plosions, observes that it is absurd for the English press to hold the Government of the United States responsible " for occurrences which there is no evihat, on the other hand, the master should bind | dence to show were prepared or planned in the United States." But, says our contemporary When such evidence is produced the English public may be assured that a law will be found or made which will cover the case," Is not this a somewhat premature conclusion? A law "made' under such circumstances would be an ex post facto law, and that is a kind of legislation forbidden by the Constitution. If, therefore, it were not possible to "find" a law already existing which covered the case, the United States could do nothing in the premises. No doubt the Government of the United States is prepared to do its duty should any call be made upon it, but it remains to be seen whether it has the power to act, and in the meantime any de mand of the kind from England is made very improbable by the difficulty attendant upon the police investigation of the explosions. In such a case there may be moral certainty, yet not a scintilla of legal evidence.

Some wag has been frightening the Low Church men of England half to death by publishing what purports to be a rhyming prophecy written three undred years ago, foretelling the triumph of Roman Catholicism during the reign of the present Prince of Wales. The rhyme runs as follows:

Three handred years and mo Sixth Edward's mass shall be laid low; When Seventh Edward him doth raigne. Sixth Edward's mass shall be said again.

Instead, however, of being three hundred years old it is merely a bit of doggerel composed a few years ago by some one whose wish was probably father to the thought. But where the Church or the State i concerned it is very easy to frighten the average Englishman. And these witless lines caused the usual number of "Anti-papists" and "Defenders of the Church" to rush into print and declare with absurd vehemence that these things shall not be so.

The Democrats of Louisiana, not finding enough other voters for their purpose, have been manufac turing a batch of "sound Jeffersonian Democrats out of Chinese laborers, it seems. A dispatch states that large numbers of these laborers have recently filed in the courts declarations of their intention to ecome citizens, and that this has been done at the instigation of the Democratic parish committee The pretext given is that the Chinese voters are wanted to defeat the McEnery ticket at the primary meeting next month, as the Constitution of Louisiana makes the declaration of intention a qualifica tion for suffrage. It would be in order for General Rosecrans, member from California and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to be called upon soon after Congress assembles to state his views as to the legality and propriety of this performance. No doubt his fellow Democrats in Califor nia who have fixed views about the Chinese will be anxious to hear whether Democracy means one thing in California and at Washington and another at New-Orleans.

Now that there has been a change in the omposition of the Spanish Ministry, it is hoped there will be some modification the Spanish customs regulations which will relieve our shipping from the detentions and heavy expenses heretofore experienced at the hands of the autocratic customs officers, especially in the West Indies. The Spaniards have drawn up rules for the government of foreign merchant vessels trading with their ports which shipmasters find lead to the conclusion that women of the idle class it impossible to observe and the slightest are imperfectly developed. It is indeed true that in infraction of them involves a heavy fine. these countries such women take a great deal of It is claimed by the American shipping community that the amount of fines that can be imposed under the Spanish system is simply marvellous. In many soon have influence on other branches of the and for the expansion of their chests. But apart instances both English and American vessels for some

to pay very dearly. In the recent case of the steamship Niagara, whose cargo was damaged by the fire on the vessel, the owners of the vessel and the consignees of the cargo were put to great exthe vessel had thoughtlessly permitted the lightermen to put a few hogsheads of sugar on the deck before the Administrator had officially inspected the cargo hold. The most unreasonable assumption of official authority has been the libelling of several American vessels for a slight inaccuracy in their manifests, and also of three steamers of the Atlas Line recently for a similar cause. A single instance of such injustice was that of the American brigantine Nettie, which, because of a slight clerical error in the manifest, was fined \$500. No sooner had this fine been paid than another Cuban official demanded the sum of \$41,000 on an absurd charge of fraud. The request was of course refused, but the autocratic officials seized both vessel and cargo and ordered her to be sold, and the protests against such action have been of no avail.

PERSONAL.

Francis Joseph of Austria has a horror of cardplaying and will allow the practice in only one of his palaces, his little hunting-chateau of Neuberg.

'Mr. W. F. Wallett, the Queen's jester-how many people knew that such a relic of the Dark Ages was still retained at the British Court ?-has just celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti's former home at Birchington-on-Sea, on the Isle of Thanet, is now called Rossetti Bungalow, and an adjacent street has been named Rossetti Road. A monument designed by Mr. Ford Madox Brown is to be placed above his grave, and a stained glass window to his memory will find a place in the village church.

"Roscoe Conkling," remarked the Hon. Hamilton Spencer, a prominent lawyer of Bloomington, Ill., the other day, " read law in my office in Utica, N. Y. The firm was composed of my father, the late Joshua Spencer, Francis Kernan, ex-United States Senator from New-York, and myself. Conkling entered our office in 1846, and was quite a young boy, but large and tall for his age. He was rather a but large and tall for his age. He was rather a good-natured, red-faced, wholesome-looking sort of a fellow, possessing a very fine specimen of physical manhood, while there was everything else about the young student to indicate good health and contentment with the world. Although quick to learn and possessing the finest talents, young Conkling, was not regarded as being what is called a very close student, but still his mmd was capable of grasping eagerly the principles of the law, and his elequence at the bar won for him many important suits."

"In these days of long life," says The St. James's Gazette,;"It would not be surprising were the Emperor William to survive the Iron Chancellor, as he has survived so many of his old servants and friends, Prince Bismarck's catarrh becomes increasingly troublesome, and he has had to give up his cigar and his glass of wine. The Emperor, it is said, was never better, and still enjoys his wine and tobacco, It is remarkable that, although he has long been famous as one of the most vigorous men of his time, William I. was an exceedingly feeble child. It was not, indeed, until he gave himself up to military not, indeed, until he gave himself up to military exercises that he became robust. The Kniser has always been a very moderate man; and to this day his dinner rarely consists of more than five dishes, from which he makes a choice. Although the cellars of the Imperial Palace at Berlin are full of the finest wines of all countries, including the Rhine vintages of the famous years 1620 and 1680, 'of which the bouquet alone is a poem,' the Emperor rarely touches them and usually contents himself with a glass or two of somewhat ordinary Moselle." The name Montefiore, borne by the illustrious

Hebrew philanthropist who has just entered his ne-hundredth year, is derived, says The Jewish Chronicle, from a small town on the eastern slope of the Apenuines, formerly part of the Papal Marshes. Surnames derived from towns are not at all uncommon either among Italian or German Jews. The grandfather of Sir Moses settled in England as a merchant, trading with Italy. He lived and died in Philpot Lane, but he had a country retreat in the then rural solitude of Bethnal Green, One of his sons, Joseph Elias Monteflore, who had married Rachel Mocatta, was an importer of Leghorn straw bonnets. His wife accompanied him on a commercial visit to Leghorn, and it was then that Sir Moses, the eldest of nine children, was born. Young Moses was apprenticed to a firm in the provision trade, but ultimately he went on the Stock Exchange. Although a member of the Sephardin, or Spanish, Congregation, which at that time was a kind of Jewish aristocracy, he married a German Jewess, Judith, the daughter of Levy Barrent Cohen, a wealthy merchant in the City. It was in memory of her that Sir Moses built the Jewish Col-lege at Ramsgate. The sister of Lady Montedore married Mr. N. M. Rothschild, the founder of the English house of that name. It may interest those who are anxious to learn how to prolong life that Sir Moses sustains nature almost entirely upon milk, sometimes varied by a little soup and bread and butter; but he has the old English love of generous port, of which he takes two or three glasses daily.

HAVANA, Nov. 11 .- John Davis, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, has sailed for New-York on the steamship Saratoga.

GENERAL NOTES,

The Herald of Halifax, Nova Scotia, states that the practice of stealing sailors from foreign vessels arriving in port is still very common, and gives some reent instances which have taken place in Halifax. But for what purpose sailors are stolen, or why they are considered so valuable, is not stated. In most ports the money of the sailor is about the only thing that is stolen from him.

"All-wool" blankets, according to The Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette, are often mainly composed hair that once pranced over the prairies on the scarred lanks of a long-horned Texas steer. The hair having een taken from the hides and thoroughly cleaned, is then mixed with enough wool of a low grade to enable the manufacturer to card it and work it into blankets and rough cloth. The test, it is said, is very simple: then short hairs can be pulled out of an all-west alanket, probably three-fourths of it is cow's wool.

This country is going to be well supplied with natis. The Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association prints a list of the nail works, and states that seventyour now completed have 5,008 machines, and will add 391 more before the close of the year, while there are five new works being built which will have at least 200 more nail machines in operation by January 1. By that time here will be 5,509 u il machines ready to work, with a apacity of 12,376,000 kegs of cut nalls and spikes carly. The milis and machines now completed have a apicity of about 1,000,000 kegs less; about 3,234,000 in Pennsylvania, 2,200,000 in Ohlo, 1,663,000 in Vest-lrginia, \$75,000 in Massachusetts, and 690,000 in New-

Beer has never been supposed to have any utimate connection with lumber, but The Northwestern Lumberman asserts that a great deal of the beer which is sold is "doctored" with hemiock bark. Immense quanti-ties of homlock bark are sold to brewers, who use it to give poor beer the appearance and taste of good beer. It is regarded as a great discovery because it can be made o take the place to a certain extent of both mait and ops. It is not poisonous, but on the other hand it conains nothing that ministers to nourishment. It adds the pungent, bitter taste, and gives the dark, reddish color to the liquid. It would seem as though the unfortunate over-drinker were best with dangers on all sides, which he could avoid only by staking his thist with water.

The consecration of the Episcopal cathedral f Omaha, Neb., next Thursday, November 15, will be n interesting event. The cathedral is entirely comleted internally. Of the exterior there remain to be inished the chapter-house and the spire. The chapterouse will contain the diocesan offices, the theological library, and the workrooms of the cathedral congregation. The edifice as it stands is entirely paid for, mostly by the people of Omalia. The Governor of the State, other State officials, the Mayor of the city, and many of the most prominent people of the State are to be present at the consecration, which will be additionally interesting from the fact that it will occur on the eighteenth anni-versary of the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Clark-son, the Bishop of Nebraska.

A project is on foot to start a Hungarian weekly nowspaper in this city. The Rev. Drs. Howard Crosby, '8. Irenaus Prime, Morgan, and a number of other prominent gentlemen, clerical and lay, have issued an appeal for the support of such a paper, of which the following is an extract: "The steady and extraordinary increase of foreign immigrants to the United States has produced a correspondingly large demand for newspapers in their native tongue. Hence the large and conantly growing number of papers and publications de voted to the interests of our citizens of fereign birth. The Hungarians alone, though numbering fully six thousand in the city of New-York, and not less than a hundred thousand throughout the country, have no American publication in their mother tongue. It is to supply this want that a weekly publication devoted exclusively to their interests is proposed. It will be non-political and non-sectarian, but it will be under sound Protestant Christian influence, and will deserve the confidence and Curistian influence, and will deserve the confide support of our best citizens."